WASHINGTON D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1886.

## A NEW EASTERN IMBROGLIO

RUSSIA MAKING READY TO ABSORB

The Czar's Brother-in-Law to Succeed Prince Alexander, if the Powers Permit—The Home Rule Question Still Debated-Rioting in Brussels.

BULGARIA.

LONDON, March 21 .- The situation in the east is sgain becoming serious. This time the disturbing factor is the attitude of Russis toward the Turco-Bulgarian treaty. A few days ago sheobjected to the designation of the ruler of Eastern Roumelia as 'Prince Alexander of Bulgaria," and inaisted upon the phrase "the prince of Bul-garia." This being conceded, she now degrands that the term of the prince's ruler-ship, instead of being for life, shall be limited to live years. The cause of this refusal by Russia to accept the Bulgarian union as an accomplished fact is that the ear has a candidate for the throne in the person of his brother-in-law, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and is seeking to accomplish by obstructive tactics what he falled to do by more direct diplomacy—namely, the deposiore direct diplomacy—namely, the deposi-on of Prince Alexander as a punishment r his coup d'etat of last September; but e general belief is that a much deeper me is being played.

Dispatches received to-day from St. Pe-

men is being played.

Dispatches received to-day from St. Petersburg throw new light upon the situation, but do not wholly elucidate the mystery. The conscription is being enforced this year with unusual zeal and thoroughness. As fast as small squads of conscripts are obtained they are sent to small interior fortresses or garrison towns, while corresponding numbers of veterans are drafted off to the great depots to be sent to join the force now being concentrated on the frontier of Roumania. Thus the army which is being formed in the south, in apparent preparation for a tussle with Turkey, is getting some of the beat material in the Russian service, which indicates the importance attached to its mission.

The exar, czarina, and czarovitch are soon to start on a prolonged tour through the southwestern portion of their dominious. The projected expedition is spoken of in the official papers as a pleasure trip, but it is believed to have a deeper significance. The route of the imperial party includes Sebastopol, Kherson, Nikoli, and Odessa.

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The official programme announces that a review of troops will be made at each of the places, and the general opinion is that the main object of the journey is to enable the exar to personally inspect the vant army he is assembling and to judge of its fitness for the important work before it. The visit to Sebastopol also means an inspection, of the large dock yard and arsenal at that port, where warlike preparations have lately leen resumed with great vigor. Russian troops are also being missed at Batoum and other points in trans-Caucasia, which fact seems to point to a Russian invasion of Turkey via Armenia, either as an alternative or a support to an invansion by way of the Balkans. These extensive war preparations seem to mean that Russia is at last ready for and determined upon a final and decisive grapple with the porte. This determination would be quite sufficient to explain Russia's search in the Bulgarian imbroglio for a pretext for luvasion.

Imbroglio for a pretext for invasion.

CONFERRING ABOUT ROME RULE.

LONDON, March 21.—SIr R. G. Hamilton, under secretary for Ireland, has been summoned to London by Mr. Gladstone for a consultation in regard to home rule.

The Observer says: "Lord Dalhousic and Henry Fowler will, it is considered certain, be appointed to fill the forthcoming vacancies in the cabinet. All approaches to Mr. Chamberlain have been without effect. He is determined to quit the ministry if Mr. Gladstone perseveres with the Irish scheme as imparted to his colleagues."

BRIGHT AS A MEDIATOR.

BRIGHT AS A MEDIATOR. London, March 23.—The Morning Post believes that Mr. Bright is mediating be-tween Mr. Gladstone and the cabinet mem-bers who threaten to resign.

KARL BLIND AGAINST HOME RULE, LONDON, March 21.—Karl Blind, in letter to a friend, strongly denounces home rule for Ireland. He says it would entail upon England constant vigilance and ex-pense, and danger of foreign invasion would subject the loyal Irish to the yoke of popery, and would imperial religious equity and civil institutions.

GERMAN MERCHANTS PROTEST. Behlin, March 21.—A conference of German chambers of commerce was held in this city yesterday. Herr Delbruck, who presided, denounced sgrarian attempts to alter the currency. Resolutions were sdepted opposing any alteration of the currency, against the brandy monopoly bill, against the raising of the duties on agricultural products, victuals, and raw materials, and against restricting private insurance t fire, and favoring the raising of the

RIOTING RENEWED AT BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS, March 21.—filoting was re-newed to-day at Janneppe, Tilleur, and Serving. At the latter place some shops and the houses of some of the municipal authoritids were leated. A number of rioters armed with revolvers caused a slight panic in this city. The disorder was not

BISMARCK BOOMING MEXICAN BONDS. BERLIN, March 21.—It is reported that Prince Bismarck entertains favorably a proposition to susvain Mexican finance, with the view of obtaining Germany's

## GERONIMO SURRENDERS.

He Is Routed by Mexicans and Flees

to Lieut. Maus's Camp. TOMESTONE, ARIZ., March 21 .- A soldier who has been stationed at Mud Springs under the command of Lieut. Wheeler has arrived here, bringing news of the surrender of Geronimo to Lieut, Maus. The circumof Geronimo to Lieut. Maus. The circumstances leading to the surrender are reported as follows: Friday afternoon, about ten miles south of San Bernardino, the Apache camp was attacked by Mexicans and a hot skirmish ensued, during which two Apaches were killed and the forces of Geronimo completely routed. Geronimo and his band fied in the direction of Maus's camp for safety, and there made an unconditional surrender. The Mexican troops followed them across the line into Maus's camp, demanding them as prisoners and claiming that manding them as prisoners and claiming that the fight occurred on Mexican soil, and the victory was theirs. Lieut. Maus refused victory was theirs. Lieut, Maus refused to give the prisoners up, which probably incensed the Mexicans, who threatened to take the prisoners by force. Gen. Crook was hourly expected to arrive in camp, but at last accounts had not yet come. Two was hourly expected to arrive in camp, but at last accounts had not yet come. Two dispatches from Licut. Maus have been re-ceived at Mud Spring applying for as-statance. The situation is critical in the extreme, and the massacre of Licut. Maus

and his command may occur at any mo-One Man Holds a Host at Bay. OARLAND, NED., March 21.-Henry A. Stead man, a larmer near here, quarreled with one of his men, Ed. Johnson, and was killed. Johnson jumped on a horse and fled. An organized mounted posses started in pursuit, Johnson was overtaken twelve miles from the scene of the shooting. He ran into a barn on the farm of Chartes Johnson and strongly intreached himself, the chinks between the beards affording excellent toop-holes for the use of his weapons, a ritle and a rayolver. The barn was surrounded, and a fusingle of shots was begue. The murderer returned almost shot for shot. He was strick in the leg, but continued to fire and keep his pursuers at bay. Re-enforcements were sent from oakland by the sheriff, with instructions to bring Johnson in dead or alive. Charles John sou, the farmer, was killed and several others wounded, but Steadman held the fort. man, a farmer near here, quarreled with one

Ban Francisco, March 21.—An immense mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan remple last night to ratify the proceedings of he recent anti-Chinese convention held a seramento. Among the speakers were Hon-forace Davis, Hon M. M. Estee, Patrick Red Hck, C. F. Mediasdon, chairman of the state executive committee of the anti-Chinese As-sociation. Similar meetings were also held broughout California.

THE LABOR SITUATION. Comprehensive Summary by Com-

missioner Wright-Facts and Figure About Wage Workers.

The first annual report of the bureau of abor has been submitted by Hon. Carroll D. Wright to the Secretary of the Interior. It contains facts, figures, and deductions of a novel and interesting character. Under the head "The industrial depression in the United States," Mr. Wright says only about 5 per cent of the mines were idle during 1885. In all about one million of men were out of employment in the various trades during 1885. That number of men out of employment means a loss to the country of at least \$1,000,000 per day, or a crippling of the trade of the country of over \$200,000,000 per year. The countils-sloper says: "Tables are given which show two things, viz: That while, as shown, the extent of the existing industrial depression involves a crippling of the wage receivers of the country and a consequent crippling of the consuming power of the people, the volume of business has been fairly well preserved, and that prices have constantly fallen."

The mechanical industries of the United contains facts, figures, and deductions

served, and that prices have constantly fallen."

The mechanical industries of the United States are carried on by steam and water power, representing in round numbers \$1,500,000 horse-power, or it would require \$1,000,000 men to do the same work. The present cost of operating the railroads of the country with ateam is in round numbers \$202,000,000 per annum. The report shows that the wonderful introduction and extension of power machinery is one of the prime causes, if not the prime cause, of the novel industrial condition in which the manufacturing nations find themselves. The employment of contract labor of foreign importation and rapid immigration generally are features which have a positive influence in crippling consuming power. By the census of 1880 the whole number of people cagased in agriculture in the United States was 7,670,493; the foreign born constituted about 10 per cent. of the number. The total number employed in manufacturing industries was 3.837,112, of this number 31 per cent. were of foreign birth.

Considering remedies for depressions, the commissioner says that a halt should be made in granting lands to corporations, because the developing of great lines of railways constitute a basis, to a greater or less extent, for speculation purposes. With a bealthy public opinion behind it, the law-making power can prevent to a great degree the unholy speculation in food products. It can indulge in a conservative care in extending railroad building, and in facilitating the organization of manufacturing corporations, it can abridge the provisions of laws relating to the collections of debts, to the end that the stock-holders shall not be robbed by ruinous competition, and that the workman may calculate with some degree of certainty the cost of his living, and the producer of production so far as transportation. These are The mechanical industries of the United

competition, and that the workman may ealculate with some degree of certainty the cost of his living, and the producer of pro-duction so far as transportation. These are not chimeracal schemes, but measures adapted to practical adoption. They de-mand simply a fair recognition of a part only of the truth bound up in a rule which insists that all shall do unto others as they wish they would have others do unto them.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE. Terms for a Settlement Discussed by the Governors and Vice President

Hoxle-The Correspondence. St. Louis, March 21 .- Govs. Marmaduke and Martin held their third conference with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon, at which the proposition submitted yesterday

which the proposition submitted yesterday by the governors was again discussed, and a formal reply on the part of the rallway officials was made.

The governors' proposition was that the company 'restore to its striking employes in Missouri and Kansas the same wages paid to them in September, 1884, including one and one-half price for extra time worked, and to restore all said striking employes to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of strike."

Capt. Hayes, on the same date, issued a circular embodying the suggestion thus made and giving notice that the rates of wages and terms above specified would go into effect on the morning of the 16th of March, 1885, and be in effect from and after that date; and further, that said rates would not thereafter be changed, except after thirty days' notice thereof, given in the paual manner.

the usual manner.

In Mr. Hoxle's reply he says: "I note with pleasure your conclusion after investigation that the agreement of March 15, 1885, has been kept inviolate by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and that the present strike could not have been, and was not, based on a violation by the management of this company of the terms of said agreement, and I have carefully considered your recommendation that this agreement, which you concede the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company is no longer under any obligations to observe toward those of its employes who have abandoned its services since the 5th day of March, 1886, should be restored and continued.

On March 10, 1886, this company inserted in newspapers on its lines, and posted in public places upon its property the following advertisement:

Good and competent men will be emvestigation that the agreement of March

lowing advertisement:
Good and competent men will be employed without reference to their past or present relations to this company or their convection with any society or organization, open, secret, secular, or otherwise. Such as arx accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the governors and other state officials of Mistouri and Kansas when the labor troubles of March, 1885, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by this company since that date.

The above notice was designed as a continuance, so far as the rate of wages is concerned, of the agreement of March 13, 1885, and is still in force, thus anticipating the recommendations which you make as to the amount which employes should be paid.

recommendations which you make as to
the smount which employes should be paid.
In addition to the foregoing action of this
company, which is in accord with your recommendations as to wages, this company is
further willing to pay its employes a rate of
wages equal to that now being paid by other
railways in the same section of country.
The further provisions of said agreement relative to notice in case of reduction
of wages is not objectionable to this company, and will be confrand.
Your next and final recommendation,
that this company recognize in its service

that this company recognize in its service all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the existing strike, so far as the business of the company will so far as the business of the company will justify their re-employment, is acceptable to this company, with these qualifications: The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, 1880, will be continued in our employment. We cannot re-engage or continue in our employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or injury of the company's property, or who have advised such destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own houses on the lines of the road. It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic caused by the present strike will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many men in

strike will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many men in our shops as heretofore.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21.—After the close of the conference Govs. Martin and Marmaduke repaired to Hurst's Hotel, where Martin Irons, chairman, and several members of the executive committe of District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor, were in seasion, and presented to them the result of their conference with Mr. Hoxle. Both governors made brief speeches to the committee, strongly urging them to accept Mr. Hoxle's terms, and appealing to them to end the strike at once, so that the business of the Missouri Pacific Company and the commerce of four states can be restored to its normal condition. The committee made no reply other than that they would give the correspondence prompt and careful consideration. The governors then retired and the committee went into secret session.

and the committee went into secret session SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 .- The fourth au-rual state vinicultural convention has unautmously indersed the bill introduced in the House by Representative Green, of North Caro-lina, regulating the manufacture and sale of

GREAT GUNS AT WASHINGTON

A MAMMOTH GUN FACTORY TO BE

Washington Navy Yard to Become a Great Naval Arsenal-Finishing and Assembling Beavy Steel Guns-Work

The recent publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of a resume of the reports made [lately by the several official boards and congressional committees in regard to the efficiency and value of the "plant" at the Washington navy yard has furnished to naval officers and newspapers food for reflection and comment, which has in 'no wise been unfavorable to our excellent establishment. There is unanimity of expression in approval of the Senate committee's recently-made report that "the Washington navy yard contains the best gun-fabricating plant in the United States." But it is evident that the conclusions and is evident that the conclusions and recommendations made by Commodore Luce, on behalf of the commissioners on navy yards so far as they affect Washington, do not receive the hearty indorsement of some of the navy yard dorsement of some of the navy yard officials. The officers at our yard do not approve of the idea of yielding anything we now have, but are quite willing to have additions that may be offered.

In regard to its concern recommendation

additions that may be offered.

In regard to its general recommendation with there shall be a reorganization and concentration of the mechanical departments in every navy yard, so that there shall be but one abop in each for the performance of the same class of work," the commissioners on navy yards explain that:

commissioners on navy yards explain that:
This involves the following changes: The
abolition of all shope doing the usual work of
machine shops, except those of steam engineering; all joiner shops, except those of construction; all coppersmiths and plumbers shops,
except those of steam engineering; all painters shops, except those of construction all
foundries, except those of construction all
foundries, except those of steam engineering,
and all boiler and plate-from shops, except
those of steam engineering.
We also recommend a further concentration
of work, so that each of the several articles
that form a part of the outift of each ship shall
be made in a single shop, to be established in
such yards as may now have the best facilities
and conveniences therefor. We mention some
of the principal ones, viz: Boats, blocks, sails,
lags, hammocks, tarpaulius, steam-cutter
machinery, and other special objects for engine and boiler mountings, gun carriages, and
gun fittings.

gine and some mountings, gun carriages, and gun fittings.

Upon the basis of these general recom-mendations (which were approved by the Navy Department June 9, 1883), the fol-lowing specific recommendations in regard to the Washington navy yard were also approved by Secretary Chandler:

approved by Secretary Chandler;
We advise with 'regard to the Washington yard that it be dropped from the list of navy yards, and be designated Navol dromit, retaining it in full working condition for the manufacture of certain specified articles only, under the bureaus of equipment and ordeance; the production of sheet copper under construction; and, in case of closing the Boston yard, the manufacture of standard articles under steam engineering.

Those recommendations have been essentially approved and adopted by the Senate select committee on ordinance and warships, not only as to the "concentration of the plant and work in such yard or yards as

ships, not only as to the "concentration of the plant and work in such yard or yards as may have the best facilities," but, by way of emphasis, the committee says:

For example, some of the marine engine plant at the Washington navy yard would supplement the gun factory plant that has been partially developed at this yard for fatishing and ossymbling heavy steel guns. The work at this yard should be limited, if not to ordinance alone, certainly to ordinance and equipment:

\* There are no less than seven different yards over which extensive tools for the building of engines and boilers are distributed, while but one has plant for the "fabrication" of modern heavy ordinance, and none of them

while but one has plant for the "fabrication" of modern beavy ordinance, and none of thom has a suitable plant for the manufacture of the rough parts of heavy guns or for the construction of steel ships.

The Washington may yard contains the best gun-fabricating plant in the United States, and was selected by the gun foundry board as the best adapted for the establishment of a navat gun factory.

The manufacture of guns suitable for ships and coast detense should be divided between private foundries and government shops, the former providing the forged and tempered parts and the latter finishing those parts and assembling them.

assembling them.

The government should establish two factories for machine-linishing and assembling guns. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts and prominent manufacturers of beavy work in steel decidedly indicates the Washington navy yard and the Watervliet arsemal as the best site for such factories.

Thus it appears that all authorities agree to the matter of "concentration," &c. and the mavy yard commission, the gun foundry board, and Senator Hawley's com-mittee agree that the Washington yard shall become a great gun factory for fluish-ing and assembling heavy steel guns, and that the "work should be limited to ording and assembling heavy steel gans, and that the "work should be limited to ordnance," or, at most, "to ordinance and 
equipment." Neither the Washington yard 
nor any other of our government establishments has the plant for the manufacture of 
rough parts of heavy guns. All of the guns 
under fabrication at the Washington navy 
yard are modern, all steel, high-power 
rifles. The forgings were supplied by the 
Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, 
and by Whitworth & Co., of Manchester, 
England. The rough-boring and turning is 
done at Washington. 
Shipbuilding at the Washington navy 
yard has gone into "innocuous desuetude," 
and only a limited amount of repairing for 
the navy is done there. And, with due respect to the opinions of some of our navy 
officers to the contrary, there are well informed persons in the naval service and out 
of it who stand ready to demonstrate that 
the channel of the Potomac river generally, 
and at the Washington navy yard, is insufficient, and that fact affords a serious 
objection to the yard for modern shipbuilding purposes. In proof of this several in-

and at the Washington navy yard, is insufficient, and that fact affords a serious
objection to the yard for modern shipbullding purposes. In proof of this several instances of the grounding of vessels in the
Potomac river are cited, the latest of which
occurred last summer, when one of the
government ships, which brought from
New Orleans to this city several million
dollars worth of silver, which are now in
the vaults of the United States treasury,
stuck in the mud and was thereby detained
about half a day.

There is no discount, however, upon our
Washington yard, so far as gun making is
concerned. On that point all authorities
agree, and it is to be hoped that the very
favorable concurrent recommendations of

agree, and it is to be hoped that the very favorable concurrent recommendations of boards and committees will lead Con-grees to act upon the suggestions offered, and create at Washington a great gun fac-tory, provide for the manufacture of the thousands of large cannon necessary for the adequate arming of our naval vessels and sea coast defenses, and thus give work to hundreds of additional workingmen.

A Nebraska Defaulter. Chicago, March 21.—The Dady News Omaha pecial says: A great sensation has been created in Norfolk, Neb. by the anguingsment that Hon. Charles P. Mathewson, president of Norfolk National lank, has fed for parts unknown. A letter has bed for parts unknown. A letter has been received by his wife, informing her that ne was rulned did not direct to face the trouble, and would not return. He also sent his resignation as bank president. His lank is secured against loss, but he has a large amount of unsecured liabities. He was administrator of the estate of Kennett Natiewson, his brother-in-law, which was valued at over \$70,699.

Must Pay for Idle Prisoners.

Chicago, March 21.—The Inter Occur's Joliet III.) special says: The Illinois state penitentiary ommissioners now in session have forwarded to the Prestment of Justice at Washington a notice that, owing to the labor troubles. In the state, and the probable legislation by Congress against the employment of convict labor, the penitentiary will refuse to receive any more rederal prisoners unless the government agrees to defray the cost of keeping them.

Sheeny Mike Squeals.

Thor, N. Y., March 2l.—Michael Kurtz, alias "Sheeny Mike," charged with being an accomplice of Billy Porter and Dubuque in the Marks Jewelry robbery, arrived here from Florida to-day in charge of Detective Robert. Pinkerton and a deputy sheriff of this county. Finkerton and District Attorney Rhodes were closeted with Kurtz for six hours subsequent to his arrival, and it is rumored that Kurtz has made a confession.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE REPORMS

Francis Murphy's Co-Worker Opens the Campaign at the National Capital. Rev. Benjamin F. Bowen, of Cleveland, Ohlo, spoke at Congregational Church last night on the origin and progress of gospel temperance reform. Mr. Bowen, who is a very foreible speaker, has been engaged in Francis Murphy in Cleveland and other cities of Ohio. He said that every great re-form had its birth just at a time when most eeded. It was so with the origin of Christianity. Gospel temperance reform was the living, burning question of the day. It was greater than high or low tariff, more or ess territory, large standing armies and cs territory, large standing armies and floating navies, diplomatic intrigues, official corruption or scandal. It is wider, deeper, more vital and momentous than all these put together.

The liquor traffic touches all human in-terests. It is an outlaw, a guerrilla making heartless warfare on man, woman, and child.

hild.

Mr. Bowen traced the successive steps of Mr. Bowen traced the successive steps of temperance retorm from the time of the Washington movement, which originated in Chase's tavern in Baltimore in April, 1840. That movement was down on the low level of human selfshness, "Does it pay to drink?" It meant mere human resistance to drink. It spread over the country for a time like wildire, but it did not contain the essential principles of a permanent work. When it was found that the liquor traffic was spreading in this country with such rapidity, a second step was undertaken—the vrection of inebriate and insane asylums to take care of the wrecks of drink. This sprang up from motives of humanity and philantitropy, but it was an endless task. The liquor business was making nine drunkards while philanthrophy was trying to patch up one. It was the bung and spigot polley. It was like an ambulance corps following in the wake of this unjust war to pick up the wounded and dying of drink. It was like standing on the brink of Niagara to catch the floating victims, while farther up stream men were pushing them in.

The third epoch was to educate the young

were pushing them in. The third epoch was to educate the young

Were pushing them in.

The third epoch was to educate the young in temperance principles, so that the next generation will be sober. But there are schools for vice as well as virtue. The gin palaces have bends of music, whose strains catch the car of passers-by in order to play on their sensibilities. The young are drawn into the traps where, on the walls, are low, justful pictures to appeal to the bestial in msn. Oh, yes; educate the young, but the liquor traffic will beat us and affect the best ins truction of the home and the church.

The young men and women are faster in our day than any period of our history. Then the wisest, purest, and best elements of American society were driven to another step—the necessity of taking legal action. This includes prohibition. The question is asked, Have we a right to interdict by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? Can we lawfully do so any more than prohibit a man from raising and selling potatoes, grain, &c., or a merchant from selling realizer. potatoes, grain, &c., or a merchant from

than prohibit a man from raising and selling potatoes, grain, &c., or a merchant from selling calleo?

What is prohibition?

To precent self or neighbor injury.

If the liquor business can be shown to inflict harm on individual or community, then it must be stopped. Society is bound to prevent wrong. The appalling misery, pauperism, divorces, crimes, taxation, asylums, prisons, wretched homes, and victims is the answer to that question.

Prohibition does not belong to political parties. It is as old as nature, moral, civil, and secial law. License, then, is a subterfuge to do wrong—a crime. As to local option, the people of the District of Columbia are robbed of their right to vote on it. Congress must pass a bill of relief. The love and the good power of Christianity must pervade the individual and the state, so that all may be pure and the degrading business of drinking poison be stopped.

Mr. Bowen received from his audience the closest attention during his clear, forcible, and carnest argument. He has in view a series of meetings in this city. He is railying the temperence leaders and workers around him, and has the cordial support of the ministry. He will conduct a meeting this evening, and also Wednesday evening in the Calvary Baptist Church, corner Eighth and H streets, to which all are cordially invited.

PASTOR-ELECT J. P. NEWMAN.

He Preaches to Large Congregations from His Former and Future Pulpit. Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, who was Church about two months ago, but who has not been formally transferred from the New York conference, preached at that church yesterday morning and evening, when every seat was occupied. The New York conference meets the first week in April, and at that time the transfer will 

ernments were the right to rule and the duty to obey. So in the world God ruled through His right as Creator. He compared the Calvanistic doctrine of pro-nation with that held by his own chu nation with that held by his own church. The Calvanistic doctrine taught preordination of men, while that held by himself preordination of character. Transmitted tendencies were well known. Some men were inclined to do wrong, and some to do right. But it was through the doctrine that the remedy was to be found, and salvation secured. In the evening Dr. Newman preached from Mark vi: 6.

THE EXCURSION TO CUBA. What is Said in Regard to Its Objects -The Naval Review.

The so-called congressional excursion to Cuba may turn out to have several important purposes of a public nature, in addition to the one of mere personal pleasure of the excursionists, to which latter some of the newspapers have attributed the "junket." Originally, the special object of the trip was stated to be the investigation of the mail facilities to and from Cuba, and to learn something about the capabilities of the new line of steamers from Tampa. Now, it is said that the departure was so timed as to enable the excursionists to witness the maneuvers or drill of the naval forces which have been assembled at Pensacola. This drill, it is claimed by some of our naval authorities, will be the most efficient display made by our have virtue. authorities, will be the most efficient display made by our navy within many years, and the impression is that there will also be a better showing of vessels and equipment than in any of the naval reviews that have occurred in recent years. Besides all this, somebody has intimated the remote possi-bility that Senator Saulsbury, a member of the committee on foreign relations, may report in layor of buying Cuba.

In his testimony before the investigating ommittee on Saturday, ex-Representative Casey Young stated, in regard to the Fan-Electric Association, that he had heard nothing about the gift or donation of stock to the various prominent gentlemen who had been prought into the concern "on account of their preat names and their integrity and honesty." He had not been educated up to the high sandard which would have regarded the acceptance of the gift as a crime. Never had a word been said about the associates using their efficial positions to accomplish anything for the company. Never had a word been published to the world without bringing discredit on any man.

If he, Rodgers had had in his minut anything corrupt in the transaction—if he had wanted any corrupt thing done—he would not have gone to any of the gentlemen to do it. He wanted to dustpate the idea that the associates were in any way to proxilitize their official positions for the accompilishment of any benefit to the company. Casey Young stated, in regard to the Pan-Elec

LUCAL HOME RULE.

Democratic Disgust with the Dictation In District Offices of Senator Gorman. The District Democrats who have kicked sany times about the distribution of what little patronage there is in the city are up n arms again, and this time the protest has re than a semblance of being just. The howl now is against Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and other legislators, and promises to grow. He has, as facts show ttempted to control some of the minor appointments under the local officers. The first evidence of his interference developed in connection with the nomination of R. L. Cropley, to be collector of en ome at Georgetown. Mr. Gorman has t cen upon himself the credit Gorman has f cen upon himself the credit of having Mr. Cropley appointed, and has secured the appointment of one Maryland man in that office, and will have another in within a month. Mr. Cropley was appointed collector May 17, 1885, and his nomination was sent to the Schate on December 15. It is there yet.

At the time of his nomination a citizen brought to the front a report clipped from a daily paper of 1865 of a dinner which took place in Georgetown, in which Mr. Cropley was credited with proposing the following tonst: "Here's to the man who pulled the trigger that fired the shot that killed the man who freed the nigger." This charge Mr. Cropley has not yet refured. His non-ination was sent to the committee on commerce and seferced.

ination was sent to the committee on commerce and referred to Senator Gorman as a subcommittee, he representing the nearest state. Any charges that may be against Mr. Cropley are with Senator Gorman, where they have been held by the general committee.

subcommittee, he representing the nearest state. Any charges that may be against Mr. Cropley are with Senator Gorman, where they have been held by the general committee.

Senator Logan told a Republican reporter on Fridsy that he had referred all papers relating to the case to the committee on commerce. Mr. Cropley, it is said, became anxious as to his confirmation, and had several conferences with Senator Gorman. On Friday he sent to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of Edgar P. Watkins, a farmer, of Montgomery county, Md., to be inspector of customs for Washington, which was re-established on the same day. This office was abolished less than a year ago by a commission appointed by Secretary Manning to economize by reducing the expenditures of custom houses. The office was looked upon as useless, and there is little or no work to do. Mr. Watkins, whose brother is said to have helped Senator Gorman to get Mr. Cropley appointed, took the place because it would not acriously interfere with his farm work. The appointment of Mr. Watkins is at the Treasury Department awaiting railfeation by the Secretary.

Mr. Cropley was seen on Saturday, and said that Senator Gorman had indorsed Mr. Watkins. Mr. Cropley himself did not han Mr. Watkins is at the Treasury Department awaiting railfeation by the Secretary.

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ROBERT NOURSE ON DIVORCE. The Ethics of the Marital Relation as Defined from the Pulpit.

Rev. Robert Nourse, pastor of the Tabernacle of the Congregation, Ninth street, between B and C, delivered a discourse last night on the subject of "Divorce," taking as his text Mark ix:10: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Very many and very crude and rroneous notions are abroad in regard to what marriage truly is. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that marriage is a sacrament, and there are very few divorces among the Catholics, and in this he thought

among the Catholies, and in this he thought that other sects could learn something from them in that regard. For often marriage is merely a business transaction. People have become to believe that woman is for sale, and that man is the purchaser. If the bargain proves to be a good one he keeps ber, if not she is returned to first hands. Marriages are said to be made in Heaven. Some he thought were, and others he feared were made in a totally different direction. If God has really joined two persons in marriage, then let no man put them asunder for any slight reason.

The Word of God did not recognize but one good eause for divorce, which he need not speak of now, It had also been held that the prolonged absence of either party was a good cause for a separation, but he was not quite prepared to say if that was the proper view. If a man had been deceived, and the partner of his bosom had proven false, both parties were to be pitted. Our divorce laws, as a general thing, were entirely too lenieut, and needed an entire revision. There ought to be a uniform system of laws, and the same in every state of the Union. A Chicago lawyer, he said, would for a fee of \$100 procure a divorce and furnish all the certificates necessary in his own office, but he did not think that any Washington lawyer. cates necessary in his own office, but he did not think that any Washington lawyer would do any such unhallowed business.

As a general thing there ought to be as few divorces as possible, for many reasons, especially for the sake of the children born and unborn.

DEVOE OFFICIALLY DAMNED. His Weather Prophecy Plan Pronounced of No Practical Value.

Indication Officers H. H. C. Dunwoody d J. S. Powell have, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Hazen, made the followng report upon A. J. Devoe's system of precasting the weather: The written description of the system was

The written description of the system was read and carefully considered, together with the charts and the actual weather forecasts which were made by Mr. Devoe as a test of the accuracy of the system. The chart submitted indicates that Mr. Devoe expected heavy snows in the middle Atlantic states on March 5 as far south as Washington; also heavy northerst gales on the New England coast, and heavy southeast gales off far Hatterns coast, together with floods in the south Atlantic states on the same date (5th); frosts were predicted for Fierda on the 2d. The signal service reports for the dates above referred to show that all these forecasts were complete failat all these forecasts were complete fall ures. Fleads and northeast gales were also predicted for Maine and Nova Scotia on the 11th and 12th. These predictions were also complete failures, as shown by the signal complete failures, as shown by the signal service charts.

In the epinion of the board the failures shove noted are sufficient to establish the fact that Mr. Devoc's system of weather forcests are of no practical value.

A Cold Wave Coming. The signal office reported has evening that a cold wave is coming, and that the tempera-ture would "probably fall twenty degrees dur-ing the next twenty four hours. LIVELY TIMES EXPECTED.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Resolutions Senate Secret Sessions -Gen. Logan's Army Bill-A Political Debate in the House.

the debute on his resolutions this week, and the prospects are that a vote will be reached upon them by Wednesday.

For several days complaints have been

oming to him by senators who have various measures they wished considered, that the contest he is leading with the administration is consuming too much time, and be has expressed a determination to con-

he has expressed a determination to con-clude it as soon as possible.

Senator Colquiit has the floor to speak to-day. He will probably be followed by Senator Jackson, and possibly two or three others. It is understood that Mr. Ingalis desires to speak on the subject.

It has been rumored that a substitute will be offered by Mr. Edmunds before a vote is taken, as several senators have expressed their dislike to the form of the second reso-lution, which states that no nomination in relation to which information is refused shall be confirmed.

The pending question is upon the Van

relation to which information is refused shall be confirmed.

The pending question is upon the Van Wyck amendment to consider the hominations to which the resolutions relate in open session. It is possible, however, that this smendment may be withdrawn, that course having been suggested by senators who are heartily in favor of the principle it embodies, but do not think it best to mix the matter with the issues raised by the resolutions, or to dispose of it as a party question. Should it be withdrawn, the subject of secret sessions will be brought up soon after the Edmunds resolutions are disposed of. Not less than a dozen senators are in earnest accord with the movement to consider nominations with the movement to consider nominations

than a dozen senators are in earnest accord with the movement to consider nominations in open session, and as many more are in favor of some mitigation of those rules which force them so often to keep their mouths closed when a subject is broached which all mankind besides may discuss freely. The indicrous supposititious lapsus lingue which have illuminated the proceedings of the last few days have not all been purely accidental.

Senator Platt intends to call up his bill for the admission of Washington territory to the Union of the United States as soon at the pending question is disposed of, and Mr. Frye during the week will seek a discussion of the resolution adverse to the appointment of a commission charged with the consideration and settlement of the lands settled upon and along the Des Moines river, in lowa, vetoed by the President week before last, will be called up by Mr. Wilson, of lowa, who will ask for its passage over the veto, if opportunity offers during the week.

The unfinished business of the morning

uring the week.

The unfinished business of the morning hour is Gen. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army. As this is a broad subject its consideration may occupy parts of several days.

IN THE HOUSE

to day the bill to grant a pension to the widow of Gen. Hancock and several other private pension measures will be brought up as the unfinished business of Friday evening's session. The Indian appropriation bill, which was extensively discussed last week, is likely to be passed this afternoon or to-morrow. The postoffice appropriation bill will then have the right of way and is expected to run through the way and is expected to run through the week. It is understood that the considerweek. It is understood that the consideration of this measure will be collivered by a political debate concerning the Postmaster General's policy in regard to last year's appropriation for carrying the occus mails.

The business for the morning hour this week will come from the committees on war claims. District of Columbia, civil service reform, and American shipping and naval affairs, or so many of them as may be reached under the call.

The measures of general interest that may thus be brought up for action are the bill relating to pilotage and the bill to increase the navy. Saturday will be devoted to a continuation of the silver discussion.

WHAT SOUND REALLY IS.

Pertinent Discussion of the Science of Musical and Articular Tones. Prof. T. C. Mendenball delivered the the series of free weekly lectures at the National Museum Saturday, his subject being the "Nature of Sound," which was

llustrated by the latest forms of apparatus.

ject being the "Nature of Sound," which was illustrated by the latest forms of apparatus. The attendance was large.

All sounds originate in vibrations of masses of matter. They are such as take place with great frequency and generally with amplitude so smail as to be invisible. The motion of the vibrating particle is what is called "harmonic," the special characteristic being isochronism.

Wave motion in general was simply considered, and the transmission of sounds through air and other media by means of waves was demonstrated.

Noise was distinguished from musical sounds by the almost infinite complicity of the form of the wave.

The three characteristics of a musical sound—intensity, pitch, and quality—were taken up in order. The intensity of a sound was shown to depend not alone on the amplitude of the vibrating body, but also on circumstances which determined the amount or mass of air put in motion. An experiment was shown, which proved that when a vibrating body, such as a tuning fork, was so situated as to put a large mass of air in motion and thus produce a loud tone, it "ran down," or lost its motion sooner than it otherwise would.

The dependence of the pitch of a tone upon the vibration frequency was shown, and the methods for determining the latter were explained. Mathematical ratios of the vibration frequencies of tones which produce harmony were considered, and the vibration frequencies of tones which produce harmony were considered, and also the numerical limits as to vibration frequency of the ear, the human voice, and some musical instruments.

The third characteristic of musical tones,

some musical instruments.

The third characteristic of musical tones, their quality, is the most difficult to explain upon physical principles. It has been shown, however, to depend upon the more or less complete form of the sound wave, which, in turn, is caused by the more or less complete vibratory movement of the sounding body. It was demonstrated that a simple and single form of vibration rarely, if ever, occurred, Experiments were made showing the tendency existing in all vibratory bodies to break up into smaller parts, which withread with much greater frequency. These higher or upper vibrations combined with that corresponding to the fundamental tone of the sounding body and gave to the resultant wave a complicity which enabled it to convey the distinction of "quality" of tone. It was also shown that a body capable of vibrating with a certain frequency could be set in motion by waves of a similar frequency originating in a neighboring source, and in this way the quality of a sound might, in some degree, be modified.

The next locture will be by Prof. Clarke, The next lecture will be by Prof. Clarke, chemist of the geological survey, on the chemistry of coal.

Alderman Jachne Rearrested. New York, March 21.—Joseph O'Donnell, he proprietor of the liquor saloon who justified in \$50,000 to secure the \$15,000 under which Alderman Jackine; was held on charge of britery in connection with the Sharp Broadway franchise, this eventing with the Sharp Broadway franchise, this eventing with the sound and sorrendered the alderman for custody. On Saturday O bouncil heast from various sources that Jackine was preparing to depart to Canada or chewileyes.

The United States signal corps station at Smithville, N. C. rejeats, via Wilmington, N. C., an auknown schooner-rigged steamer ashore on Frylog Pau shoals, about chilt miles off Cape Fran. Son too rough to establish combinitieation with her. She is probably British, and Is lying easy.

THE PERMANENT EXPOSITION. Complete List of Members of the Board

of Promotion. In secondance with a resolution of the

executive committee the chairman, Dis-trict Commissioner Webb, has increased the Exposition board of promotion from 21 to 250. The following is the complete list of members. A meeting of the board will be held at Willard's Hall this week, due notice of which will be given through the press. WARHINGTON LIST.

oron Liar,
Jeffrigs, N. L.
Kauman, S. H.
Kilbourn, Hallet
Kont, Lindon,
King, Horatio
Landburg, Gustave,
Landburg, Gustave,
Lawrence, J. S.
Lower, Archibald,
Loring, Geo, B.
ydeckor, G. T.
dadi w. Wm.
cennan, John T.
cendi, Baulet,
comen, Loss, K. lancroff, George larber, A. L. Liebeur, James L. dellhany, tieo, tullett, A. B. fattingly, W. J. fagruder, J. H. Poor, F. W. Pratt, A. S. Payne, J. G. Perry, Seaton Poriner, R. Purvis, Dr. C. B. Paine, H. E. Porter, D. D. Pearson, USA, W.

orter, D. D.
cearson, Geo. W.
carson, Geo. W.
capley W. W.
Roose, W. S.
Riddle, A. G.
Robertson, Heverly
Roessle, T. E.
Riggs, E. Francis
Saks, Andrew
Semken, H.
Shafer, Chas, A.
Shellabarger, Sam Dayls, H. E. Shellaberger, San Shellaberger, San Staples, O. G. Selden, W. H. Spofford, C. W. Spofford, A. R. Somerville, Thos. Stanton, J. O. Sypher, J. Hale Salt, S. T. Sylvester, R. H. Schley, W. S. Fleming, I Fisher, Th Temple, Edward. Thompson, John W., Townshend, Smith Thompson, W. S., Thompson, Chas., jr., Totten, Enoch. Thompson, J., Ford Taylor, R. H., Tennov, F.

Waggaman, T. Walker, D. S. White, E. E. Wheatley, Sam'l E. Windom, Wm. Ward, F. K.

BALTIMORE LIST. ermon II.

michmond. Buford, A. S., Pres't Virginia Midland II. II. Wickham, W. C., vice-Pres't C. & O. H. R. PHILADELPHIA. Roberts, George B., Pres't Pennsylvania R. D.

COMMITTED BY THE CORONER. Samuel Johnson Held for William Blackman's Death Despite an Exon-

erating Verdict. Coroner Patterson yesterday afternoon held an inquest over the remains of William Blackman, colored, at 1624 V street, the residence of the deceased's father. W. C. Hooker, Addison James, Michael V. Tierney, Edward D. Corcoran, D. A. Spen-

cer, and John P. Anderson formed the jury. Wayman Johnson, colored, testified that his brother Sam struck Blackman on the head with a place of barrel hoop. Dr. Hartigan testified that death was caused from an inflammation of the brain.

Mrs. Rose Gerhold testified that William Mrs. Rose Gerhold testified that William Blackman was in her employ two months. On the 9th instant he went to gather leaves for her upon the hill. Sam Johnson asked Willie to come in his yard and get leaves. Willie did so, Johnson then asked what he would get for the leaves. Willie told him that he would give him two eigarettes. "I want three," said Johnson, "I won't give them," said Willie. Later the boy went after water, and returned home erying. after water, and returned home crying, saying that Sam Johnson had hit him on the head.

the head.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That Wm. Biackman came to his death about 4 o'clock p. m. on the 19th day of March, 1886, at the residence of his father, 1624V street, from inflammation of the brain, caused by a b'ow on the head, inflicted with a piece of barrel hoop held in the hands of Samuel Johnson, March 9, 1886, From the evidence, we believe that the blow was given without malice or intent to do bodily haim."

haim."
Notwithstanding the verdict, Coronez
Patterson deemed it best to commit Sam
Johnson to jail to await trial, Shooting His Mother's Paramour.

Priday night last the 13-year old son of J. Van Harrell, of Nansemond county, Va., dancurously shot Thomas Bidgood because of his too intimate relations with the lad's mother. It is stated that when young Harrell discovered the intimacy he begged his mother to desist, promising not to tell his father. The day of the shooting his father was away, and on going to his mother's room he found the door locked. Upon leguliting who was in the room with hor he received no answer, but heard a noise as if some one was trying to get out of the window. The son made an examination of the premises and found the windows secure, and on returning to the home he that Hidgood coming out and the mediatory fired on him. No arrests have been made. The people in the locality are greatly excited over the affair. curously shot Thomas Bidgood been

Gov. Colman and the Grape Growers Commissioner Colman, of the agricultura department, has accepted an invitation of the National Grape Growers and Wine Manufac

lowed by warmer weather; local rain, followed by fair weather. Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 51.85, 7 a.

A Bond Call To-Day.

The Secretary of the Treasury will to-day living a call for \$10.000.000 7 per cent bonds. The call will mature May 1.

## KICKED TO DEATH.

FATAL AFFRAY IN GEORGETOWN OVER

A Man Interferes in a Family Quarrel, is Insulted, and Causes the Death of the Hughand in the Subsequent Fight.

"I am not feeling well and I believe that I will go home," said Mrs. Mary Epps, in the cabin of John Bruebaker's canal boat, which lay at the foot of Muncaster wharf, Georgetown, Saturday afternoon. Tae speaker addressed herself to Mrs. Brue-baker, on whom she had just called for a friendly talk.

John Bruebaker was lying down at the

time, being under the influence of liquor. "I will go with you, Mary," said Mrs. Bruebaker, John Bruebaker gave a grunt, but no at-

tention was paid to him. The walk to Mrs. Epps's house, 3315 Water atreet, was a short one. Her rooms were on the third floor of the house, and beneath lived Geo. Sesman, the landlord.

Mrs. Epps had hardly reached her room when she suddenly fell fainting or lifeless

o the floor.

Mrs. Bruebaker in her alarm called down stairs to Seaman to come up quickly, as she believed that Mary had dropped dead. Seaman rushed into the room, and see-ing the prostrate form of Mrs. Epps, he re-

"She has a fit."
"I did not know that she had such things," said Mrs. Bruchalier.
"She has them quite often," said Sca-

man.

They lifted Mrs. Epps to put heron a bed, and while in the act John Bruebaker staggered into the room. He became angry at his wife being in the place, and called her

by a vile name.
"I told you not to leave the boat to-day,"
I told you not to leave the boat to-day," said he, and followed up his words with a violent blow on his wife's face. "This won't do," said Seaman in a kind-

"This won't do," said Seaman in a kindly yet firm tone,

"I'll hit you if you don't mind your own
husiness," said Bruebaker, who, earaged at
Seaman's interference, gave vent to his
anger in beating his wife.

Seaman left the room, and was nearly at
the bottom of the steps leading to his
apariments when Bruebaker called out
tauntingly, "I can whip you, George Seaman, if you are the bully of George town,"

Seaman hearing the remark, and being a
man of quick temper, ran back to the room,
sprang back at Bruebaker and struck him
a blow. Mrs. Bruebaker tried to separate
the men. "George," said she, "don't mind
John, he has been drinking. Don't strike
him: I am willing to take any blows that he
may give me, but don't you strike him."

The words had no effect upon the men,
who feught in the room like bull dogs.
Buring the fight Seaman kicked Bruebaker
in the abdomen. The man fell unconscious
to the floor. Seaman, finding his adversary
overcome, went down stairs to his room.

The result of the fight became known
among some of the cahal beatmen, who
called at the house and removed the injured man to his cabin. The fight took
place about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon,
Dr. Sheckels was called to attend the injured man, but at an hour when his skill
could prove of no avail. Bruebaker died
of his injuries at 6 o'clock yesterday. The
first intimation that the police received of
the fight and the consequent death was
an hour later, when information was
sent to Lleaul. Redway. Sergt. Hesa and
Officer Volkman went to Seaman's
house and arrested him. The scene
of the homicide is in a locality that is constantly under the surveillance of the police.

The house is an old three-story brick. The
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of the homicide is in a locality that is constantly under the surveillance of the police.

The house is a

o'clock yesterday afternoon, an autopsy was held. It was discovered that death was due to the rupture of the mesentery

was due to the rupture of the mesentery from kicking and from internal hemorrhage. Marks of violent blows were noticed on the right eye and mouth. Death was due to a kick in the abdomen.

"It must have been done by great violence, as if stamping with the heel," said the physician who made the autopsy. "It is the first of its kind that I have met with," he further remarked.

Coroner Patterson allowed the remains to be turned over to the undertaker. An inquest will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the third precinct station.

BEARING THE CROSS. Father Mackin's Discourse at St. Matthew's Church on the Transfigura-

At St. Matthew's Church yesterday morn ng Father Mackin read the Gospel for the day, Matthew, xvii. Commenting on the chapter, he said the transfiguration had prepared the disciples for taking in all the tremendous doctrines which Christ was then gradually unfolding to his followers. All at once, without a great milracle, they could not understand the great truths then Jor the first time taught the people. When the crowd had followed Christ for three days. He worked a miracle and fed the 5,000. Then, turning to them, He said: "Whom do men say that I am?" And when He said that the Son of Man would be delivered up to men and would be put to death by them His disciples could not understand Him. Many of them said this could not be—it shall not be. After the transfiguration the disciples thought that it was good for them to have been on the Mount of Transfiguration, but when the question was the carrying of the cross, there was but one who could be found to carry it, and he had to be forced, to do it. The scandal of the cross they could not understand. Nor could they understand how it was that He who had the power of life and death in His bands was not able to save His own life. tremendous doctrines which Christ was who had the power of life and death in His bands was not able to save His own life. Christ wants loyal soldiers who will stand by Him when all the world deserts Him. The great lessons must be learned day by day. Sunshine to-day—clouds and darkness to-morrow. It is easy, he said, to want the crown, but hard to bear the cross. The world always rewards those who rise above, but when they who have power do not use it, they cannot understand it. Through suffering we have learned how to be fit for heaven. Our daty is to do our whole Infough suffering we have learned how to be fit forheaven. Our duty is to do our whole duty, even if we have to die for it. We have that lesson to learn before the gates of heaven will be opened to us. All the masses have to do is to act as their duty is told them; they have not to think. The Lord directs, they must follow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL . Speaker Carlisle will resume his chair in the

touse to-day.

Business on the House of Representatives is morse state of backwardness than at the more period in any presenting session.

Messrs fairies Handall, and McComas are the conferees on the part of the House on the fisserceting votes of the two houses upon the regent definitions bill be two houses upon the regent definitions bill be two houses upon the regent definitions of the sessions.

Pennsylvania Democrats predict that ex-sensor Wallace will be the candidate of their tarry for governor. Administration men favor Mr. Wallace as against either Mr. Buckslow or Chauncey Black.

Chausecy Black.

Ex-Senator Conkling is reported to be not carly averse professedly to the proposition that he shall enter the struggle for the Senate is succeed Warber Miller, but he absolutely relieves to re-enter position at all.

A meeting of the friends of the Lowell bank-ruptcy bill will be held this evening at the residence of Representative James, of New York, for the purpose of dayleing life was nothed to premove that incaure. methods to promote that measure,